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2	DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM
3	AUG 12 2005 n Del
4	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF GUMARY L.M. MORAN
5	TERRITORY OF GUAM CLERK OF COURT
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8	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) COURT OF APPEALS
9) CASE NO. Plaintiff,)
10	vs.) CASE NO. CR01-00033
11	ROBERT C. LEONES,
12	Defendant.)
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16	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
17	BEFORE
18	THE HONORABLE CONSUELO B. MARSHALL
19	Designated District Judge
20	
21	SENTENCING HEARING
22	TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2005
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1 HAGATNA, GUAM; TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2005; 4:05 P.M. 2 3 THE CLERK: Criminal case 01-00033, United 4 States of America versus Robert C. Leones, sentencing. 5 Counsel, please state your appearances. 6 MR. BLACK: Yes, Your Honor, Fred Black for 7 the United States. To my left is Erwin Fejeran, who's 8 a task force agent assigned to ICE, the former 9 Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and he is also the 10 one that has worked primarily with the defendant for 11 the past two years. 12 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 13 MR. TORRES: Good afternoon, Your Honor, 14 Phillip Torres appearing for the defendant, who is 15 present. 16 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 17 The matter before the court this afternoon 18 is sentencing. And I've had a conversation with the probation officer before taking the bench just to make 19 20 sure that I had all the information that I needed for 21 purposes of imposing the sentence. 22 I've reviewed certain documents and I'll 23 identify those for the record, and if I fail to 24 identify something that has been filed in the case 25 that the court should consider, please bring it to

my attention: The presentence report, the final submission date, July 15, 2005; the government's statement adopting findings of the presentence report, this document was filed on May 2nd of 2005; there's an addendum to the presentence report, dated July 15, 2005. And the addendum probation indicates that defense counsel has not filed a response to the presentence report as of that date, that is July 15, 2005. The United States adopted the presentence report, and that was the document that I just referred to. And the probation officer indicates defendant's financial situation has changed, does not have the ability to pay a fine.

The court also has the sentencing

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The court also has the sentencing recommendation letter dated July 15, 2005; this is the letter where probation calculates the guidelines range and indicates its recommended sentence to the court, the term of supervised release and the terms and conditions of that probation recommends should be imposed.

Let me ask, both sides have seen the July 15, 2005 recommendation letter?

MR. BLACK: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. TORRES: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So these conditions, if the court

1 should impose those conditions, that would come as no 2 surprise to the defendant because defense counsel has seen the document and also discussed it with his 3 4 client; correct? 5 MR. TORRES: Yes, ma'am, that's correct. 6 THE COURT: Then the court has the plea 7 agreement in the case, this is a document that was filed March 30th, 2001; the indictment which was filed 8 March the 28th, of 2001. And the court has reviewed 9 the government's motion for a downward departure 10 11 pursuant to 5K1.1. 12 And those are the things that I have read and 13 have considered for purposes of sentencing. Is there 14 anything else that was filed with the court that I did 15 not mention that should be reviewed? 16 MR. BLACK: Not for the government, Your 17 Honor. 18 No, Your Honor. MR. TORRES: 19 THE COURT: All right. So at this time the 20 court is prepared to hear from defense counsel. 21 MR. TORRES: Your Honor, we are here for 22 sentencing of Robert Leones, and I have personally 23 known Robert Leones since March 28th of 2001 when I 24 was appointed to represent him. He would like to 25 address the court later.

THE COURT: And I will give him that opportunity. I'll hear from defense counsel, government's counsel, and then from defense counsel again in the event the government says anything to which you feel you need to respond, and then I'll hear from the defendant last so that he can respond to anything that may be said by anyone here in the courtroom.

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MR. TORRES: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'd like to point out what I know that I would like to tell the court about the defendant that I would like the court to consider in its final decision on the sentence in this case. When I met him back in March of 2001, I felt that I was meeting somebody who was rather confused, somebody who had very long hair; the photograph in the presentence report is the likeness that he had at that time. And I thought he had done a very stupid thing, and I told him that.

We talked about what he was being charged with, what he had been indicted on, and his codefendant, and we discussed his options. We also discussed his life situation at that time. Shortly thereafter we agreed to enter -- he agreed to enter into a plea agreement with the government, to plead guilty and to assist the government. The individual

that he was indicted with did not agree to do that, ultimately was sentenced in October of 2001 to ten years and one month, plus conditions.

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In that plea agreement he agreed to help the government. And I'm sure that there are many people that come before you and have over the years who have agreed to do so, and maybe they do a little, maybe they do a little bit more. This is probably one of the more unusual cases because we've been four years of cooperating with the government and -- before bringing the matter to you for sentencing.

I think it's important to understand who he was back in 2001. He was a person who had two children, two girls, one three years old that lived with him and his girlfriend, who is now his wife, and one who was nine years old. And I think he probably looked at drugs as an easy way to make a few bucks and help take care of some bills, and I think he also -- in fact, I know that he regrets those decisions. And, ironically, I think the arrest in this situation has led to a lot of positive change in his life.

When we entered in the plea agreement and were looking -- I realized we were looking at a ten-year sentence under the guidelines as they existed at that time, I told the Assistant U. S. Attorney, who

was Mark Kondas at the time, that what we wanted to do was do all we could so that one day when it came time for sentencing, that he would not be sentenced to time in jail, perhaps just time served. The time served that he has is 16 days in this case. That's still our hope.

And we have done, and Mr. Leones has done everything the government has asked him to. He, as part of his pretrial release conditions, had certain reporting requirements that were ongoing and continuous, never violated those; he had drug testing requirements where he was tested countless times and never violated those. He was asked to put himself in dangerous situations; he wore a wire more than 20 times. He at one time had a gun pointed at him. He basically did all that he was asked, all that he could do in this case. Because of his involvement with the government, it has led to eight arrests, as noted in the downward departure motion of the government. It has resulted in a seizure of almost 600 grams of ice.

The motivation earlier on was his two daughters, I think, and his relationship with his girlfriend at the time. And he wanted to be able to be a part of their lives and to see them grow through the various stages that they were going to go through,

and I think he understood that if he didn't do all he could, he wasn't going to see them go through their graduation, that he would miss out of many of those precious moments that you can never recapture in a child's life.

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Mr. Leones currently works at the Yigo mayor's office; it used to be a part-time position but it's now a full time position. As part of that, as recreation coordinator, as part of his job duties, he was a coach in what we have on Guam called the Shell Oil, Shell Drug Free Basketball Program. I didn't realize that until today. But one of the things they do, and they have almost 200 kids in this program, children in grade school, and children in middle school, and they counsel them on how bad drugs are, they do it at practice, they do it before games. He's somebody with a unique ability to know what he's talking about, although I'm not certain that's communicated to them. But he is a part of that program. If he was to be sentenced to time served with supervised release, he would not have to lose his job at the Yigo mayor's office.

I'm sure that everybody comes to you, most people come to you and are asking for the most lenient of sentences, but in this case, I believe that time served and supervised release is warranted under what

1 he has done. And I think that the government, if they 2 were to be asked directly, would they be upset if their recommendation of 18 months wasn't followed and he did 3 4 receive time served, I don't think they would have a 5 problem with that. 6 Mr. Leones made a big mistake; he's done all 7 he could to correct it. He agreed to cooperate, he 8 meant it at the time, and did everything that was asked 9 I hope the court takes that in consideration. 10 Thank you. 1.1 THE COURT: A couple of questions by the 12 court. The age of the daughters? 13 MR. TORRES: They are currently --14 THE COURT: Present age. 15 MR. TORRES: -- 13 and 9, Your Honor -- 13 and 16 7, I'm sorry. 13 and 7. 17 THE COURT: And they reside with their mother? 18 MR. TORRES: The 7-year-old resides with the 19 defendant and his wife, and the older girl resides with 20 her mom. But he does support her, by the way. 21 THE COURT: And so the two girls would be 22 taken care either by the biological mother or by the 23 wife of the defendant if the defendant were not there 2.4 to care of the girls? 25 MR. TORRES: They both have biological

mothers.

THE COURT: Okay. Describe what you believe to be the defendant's role in the offense, and how many other defendants or how many other persons were involved in the particular transaction that's the subject of the indictment for which we are here to sentence today.

MR. TORRES: As I understand it, he was somebody who used to use drugs in the early, mid-90's, it was the drug ice, and then stopped, and then met somebody in 2001 who was a considerable player in the importation and distribution of drugs; he was approached and asked if he would help and he agreed that he could sell them. And on one occasion these drugs arrived on island, were seized by the government, they used the drug Clue to mark them, he was at that residence where they were delivered, and when they were delivered the government came and arrested everybody who was in the house and he was one of the individuals in the house.

THE COURT: He was asked if he would help, he indicated yes. What was his motivation for helping?

MR. TORRES: He was going to be somebody who was going to help distribute them locally. They were going to sell it to him for \$250 and he was going to

1 try and sell it for \$300. His motivation was trying 2 to make \$50 a gram. 3 THE COURT: And he was to sell it in this 4 community? 5 MR. TORRES: In this community, yes. 6 THE COURT: And at this time he had 7 discontinued the use of drugs? 8 MR. TORRES: He had discontinued the use of 9 drugs until shortly before that time. I think it's 10 important that ever since, in these four years and all 11 the tests he has taken, he's never once tested positive 12 or been in violation of his pretrial release 13 conditions. But yes, to answer your question, the 14 answer is yes. 15 THE COURT: So what he agreed to do was to 16 help distribute the drugs in this community, but it 17 didn't get that far, because the drugs were seized 18 prior to him getting it in his hands; is that correct? MR. TORRES: That's correct. 19 20 THE COURT: And how long had he been using 21 drugs? And if you think he can better answer this 22 question than you, then I'll certainly let him answer 23 How long have you been using drugs again at the 24 time that this event occurred? 25 MR. TORRES: It's my understanding it had been

1 a few months, and I think that was consistent with 2 documents we executed back in his initial release. 3 THE COURT: And what happened that caused him to start using drugs again, if you're knowledgeable? 4 5 Was there some event in his life, or what caused him to 6 start using again? 7 MR. TORRES: Didn't have a job. THE COURT: And how many other defendants, if 8 9 there were other defendants, were indicted as a result 10 of this transaction, to your knowledge? 11 MR. TORRES: I think there might have been 12 four people in that house at the time, but he was 13 indicted with only one other person. 14 THE COURT: Okay. And I guess you probably 15 feel the government can best describe their respective 16 roles. 17 MR. TORRES: Yes, I think so. 18 THE COURT: Okay. All right, I have no 19 further questions. 20 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. TORRES: 21 THE COURT: Thank you. 22 Government's counsel? 23 MR. BLACK: Yes, Your Honor. The defendant's role in this case was kind of as an assistant to a 2.4 25 major distributor of methamphetamine and a major

importer, the co-defendant by the name of Monton, who was convicted, pled guilty partly as a result of this defendant's cooperation.

The government, as you can see in our motion for downward departure, is recommending no more than 18 months. We'd leave it to the sound discretion of the court, as always, what particular sentence should be imposed.

The government is somewhat in a difficult position, because we get very close to these defendants having worked with them over a period of years, the agent is very close to them. The head of ICE, or RAC of ICE is in the courtroom today, Rob Robertson, behind me; he said good things about this particular defendant. I think he's here for the case that follows this.

Certainly, Your Honor, ice is probably the most destructive force that exists on Guam; robberies and burglaries that happen as a result of ice use just is devastating to this community. And the ice is coming both from the Philippines as well as Los Angeles. It goes to and from via the Hawaiian Islands and also from the Orient, and about 50 percent comes from both directions, and it sells in Guam for anywhere from 300 to a thousand dollars. In this case the going

rate was approximately \$300 at the time.

The defendant's role was in a way almost like a mule in a drug world. The co-defendant, the primary organizer, used this defendant to actually pick it up when it was mailed in at Federal Express, and that often fits the mode. At the time this defendant was 25 years of age, and he was a young man and had a prior addiction, and perhaps was currently addicted at the time.

What we always tell the defendants at the time is that we want their full cooperation, and we want it as long as it takes; and as long as they're producing results for us, we often continue the case. In this case, the entire case was sealed so that he would have the benefit of being able to work on a small island where it wasn't announced in the headlines of the newspaper, and we found it to be a very effective technique.

This defendant is perhaps one of the most effective undercover type people that we've had for years. He produced a total of five different seizures that added up to about 557 grams of methamphetamine that would have come to Guam and been on the streets but for his activity. Four drug importers and three local drug dealers have been convicted as a result of

his cooperation. He had over 71 telephone recorded calls. As defense attorney alluded to, made numerous undercover meetings in which he wore a wire. He did an excellent job for the government. And throughout the entire time period he was tested for various urine testing and tested -- never tested positive the whole time. He's been employed, he's married, apparently he is a good father.

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The government is recommending no more than 18 months just because we know it's quite a serious offense that he got involved in to begin with. We leave it to the court's discretion, of course, as the court's got the power at this time to impose the appropriate sentence. Thank you.

THE COURT: Defense counsel said the government won't be upset if the court were to give this defendant credit for time served. And as I understand it, that time is 16 days. And I would just ask, is that a correct description of the government's position?

MR. BLACK: I guess our official recommendation is no more than 18 months. If whatever the court decided to give him, whether it was the 18 months, a lesser term all the way down, nobody is going to be upset in this case just because of the tremendous

value of the defendant's cooperation.

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And oftentimes we think in terms of deterrence, deterring other people, but there's another message sent as well; when a person really does everything he's supposed to do, wears a wire, works undercover and helps stop some of the sicknesses that's in this community, it's not a bad message either that they get a much better treatment, and that message, whether it's carried in the media or whether it simply is carried via the small defense bar that we have, I think the defense lawyers realize that if somebody cooperates in a significant way, and very few can do that because the methamphetamine is so addicting that most of the people that got involved get back into it, and most people that say they're going to cooperate simply don't. So this defendant, there was unreserved praise for this defendant by the head of the office, as well as the task force guy that worked with him.

THE COURT: And in deciding how many levels of departure which at least gives some guidance as to what the sentence should be, and the recommendation of the government, is that recommendation made after consulting the two individuals who you've identified who are present in the courtroom today, who have worked with the defendant?

MR. BLACK: Yes. They were the ones that came up with the language "no more than 18 months" to recommend to Your Honor. And then I consulted with the First Assistant U. S. Attorney in my office, and he grudgingly said "no more than 18 months". But we've phrased it in that term just to give the court whatever latitude the court felt was appropriate. But certainly these defendants -- or these investigators that are here with me are the ones that made that recommendation.

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office or somebody's policy that the government has recommended a departure to a level that permits the government to recommend to the court no more than 18 months as opposed to just simply recommending credit for time served if that's really the assessment that you feel should be given to the case?

MR. BLACK: I don't know if it's a specific policy. Every case in our office has to be run by the First Assistant; he comes from Florida where they don't depart as many levels. As a prosecutor, I've always just recommended a sentence based on what the agents tell me because they're the ones that work closest with the defendant. Certainly there is the benefit of the deterrent; some people surprise us, years later they

get back into it. It's a terribly addicting drug. So there's a value of deterrence for the individual as well as the community, if there is a deterrence.

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But there's no question that this defendant cooperated in an outstanding manner, and that has led a very good life for the past four years. And some of that to the extent that they've had to live to a degree of fear or a degree of uncertainty for four years, being asked to wear a wire, some of that is actually in a sense almost serving time, because they have to live for a period of time in a world that isn't perfectly safe for them.

THE COURT: I indicated that I have read the government's motion, but I did not see the memo that probably accompanied this motion, so maybe government's counsel can advise the court. I have the file here on the bench, and I've been looking through it, and of course things are placed in the file I guess based on dates when things are filed, but I have not found in the file the actual memorandum where the government may discuss in more detail the defendant's cooperation.

MR. BLACK: And the court -- my copy is actually very short. Primarily he assisted in the conviction of the co-defendant. As a result of his cooperation, agreement to testify in the case, the

1 co-defendant received the lengthy sentence that he did. 2 And then on the second page really talks in terms of 3 the number of recorded calls as well as the number of 4 seizures, the 557 grams, approximately five different seizures, four drug importers, three local drug 5 6 dealers, and numerous undercover meetings and things of 7 that sort. So it's relatively short, but that's a copy 8 of it, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: And you indicate here, and I think 10 you indicated orally that there were four drug 11 importers who were arrested and convicted as a result 12 of cooperation given? 13 MR. BLACK: That's true, Your Honor. 1.4 THE COURT: And three of those are local Guam 1.5 drug distributors? 16 MR. BLACK: That's true, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Defendant did not testify in any 18 of the cases, and I assume that's because none of them 19 went to trial so his testimony wasn't needed? 20 MR. BLACK: I believe that's the case. 21 don't have all the specifics that were between two 22 different agencies; DEA did some of these cases and 23 Customs did the others. The Customs people are here 24 and could answer any of those questions. But I believe 25 that since the undercover meetings were recorded and

things of that nature, the defendants all pled guilty.

I don't think he was required to testify.

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(Turning to agent.) Is that true?

He didn't have to testify. He was prepared to testify, but he did not have to testify.

THE COURT: That was going to be my next question. It's your belief that if it had been necessary for him to testify, he would have testified?

MR. BLACK: That's true, Your Honor. And it's very likely that the people that he did controlled buys with and things of that sort knew that he was cooperating at some point in time. That's part of the reason they pled guilty.

THE COURT: Now, had it been necessary for the defendant to testify, that would have been one other factor that probably the government agents would have taken into consideration in making a recommendation to the court. Is it your belief the recommendation would have been different, in other words, you would have requested a departure level even greater had the defendant actually testified, or is it your belief that whether he testified or not, since he was willing to do so, the recommendation in terms of the levels of departure would have probably been the same?

MR. BLACK: It would be the latter, Your

Honor. We give him the full benefit of being prepared to cooperate, including testifying which was his commitment to us. He wore the recordings -- he did the recordings, he wore the wires. We have no reason to believe he would not have testified. And whether he ultimately had to testify or not, we assume that he would have. And so, most defendants do end up pleading guilty but we like to give them the benefit of whether he had to testify or not.

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THE COURT: And is it your belief that he would have testified in each of these cases that you've described, which in my count, if I'm -- well, maybe I don't know how to count it -- but if each of these cases had gone to trial, he had been called to testify, the number of cases in which he testified, would it be five?

MR. BLACK: I think the numbers of cases, some of the defendants were together, but there were seven total defendants; whether they would have been severed at times of trials or not, I don't know, but he would have been prepared to testify with regard to seven individuals.

THE COURT: And that includes the one defendant who was given the mandatory minimum of 120 months, the one who's described as the co-defendant?

MR. BLACK: That's true, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. Could you -- you may not know, but just trying to know a little bit more about those defendants who pled, and the court is curious about their criminal history and whether they were previously involved in drug activity and how the government would have classified them. Do you see them as big drug dealers, or were they were mules, or how would you classify them?

MR. BLACK: Perhaps the agent could answer.

THE COURT: All right, if you'll step forward and state your name for the record, and then if you could just answer the question.

AGENT ROBERTSON: Your Honor, my name is

Robert Robertson, I'm the resident agent in charge for

Immigration and Customs Enforcement here on Guam.

I can't speak to the DEA cases, but I can speak to the co-defendant in the original case resulting in the arrest of Robert Leones, a gentleman named Arnold Monton, who law enforcement on the island had been after for a very long time, whose name appeared repeatedly in significant drugs investigations. So we were very fortunate in that particular case that the threat of Robert Leones' testimony resulted in his plea and his conviction.

1 THE COURT: So how would you describe him if 2 you had to describe him in terms of drug dealing, heavy 3 drug dealer or significant or --4 AGENT ROBERTSON: Certainly a significant, a 5 major player here on Guam at the time, and for a long 6 time. 7 THE COURT: And had he been previously convicted and served a sentence, or do you know? 8 AGENT ROBERTSON: I don't recall Arnold 9 10 Monton's criminal history. 1 1 THE COURT: And so that was the named 12 co-defendant in the case, so he's the only one that 13 you're able to address; correct? 14 AGENT ROBERTSON: Yes. 15 THE COURT: The other persons who are 16 mentioned in the government's sentencing memorandum, 17 your agency wasn't involved with those? 18 AGENT ROBERTSON: No, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: The DEA was the agency involved? 20 AGENT ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor. 21 Your Honor, if I could just add one thing? 22 THE COURT: Sure. 2.3 AGENT ROBERTSON: I wrestled with my 24 recommendation on Robert Leones, keeping in mind my 25 sense of obligation of fairness to other defendants

that we encounter, consequently the phrasing of my memo to the Assistant U. S. Attorney. That was my professional recommendation. My personal hope is that Robert Leones walks out of here with probation.

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THE COURT: Even though the credit -- I mean the time that he served was only 16 days?

AGENT ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Maybe you could just explain for this record why you think that's adequate, an adequate sentence for this defendant. And the government I think alluded to it that maybe one sees the cooperation of this defendant as being as difficult for him personally as if he had actually been in custody at the time just awaiting trial and sentence, but I'll let you express it.

AGENT ROBERTSON: Certainly it's difficult on cooperating defendants who, for the length of time involved in this case, several years, to be out there on the street knowing that at any time the cooperation or the information that they provide to law enforcement could necessarily leak back into the community but could cause the community or the criminal community on the island to realize that, hey, there's no place other than from this individual that that information could have come from resulting in my arrest. So he's

certainly had to live with that.

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And in the process of doing that, he did a 180-degree turn in the way he handled his life, and certainly everybody in my office recognizes that. We all personally like Robert Leones, we wanted to find a way to get him the opportunity to cooperate at such a level that we had no problem coming in here and recommending probation. It was just the nature of his position in society and kind of being on the fringe of the criminal community and not in the heart of it that kind of prevented that opportunity. But had it been presented to him, I have no doubt that he would have jumped at the chance.

THE COURT: Thank you.

AGENT ROBERTSON: You're welcome.

THE COURT: Anything else that either the government's counsel or the agent wishes to place on the record for the court's consideration before the court imposes sentence?

MR. BLACK: Just briefly, to add to what the agent said. At the time I was the United States
Attorney, I had been the United States Attorney for about 12 years. At that time the standard advice that I gave when this case was busted, or all the drug cases were busted, that we would sit down with the defendant

and the defense attorney and say, the people you have to convince are these agents, because at the time of sentencing we will proudly recommend to the judge whatever they recommend to us. So, that just kind of is to underscore the importance that we, the value we put in the agent's feeling about a case.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Defense counsel have anything further to place on the record before the court hears from the defendant?

MR. TORRES: Your Honor, I think the court has asked some great questions here, and has been enlightened as to what the official position of the government is, and what their desires may be. And unless you have more questions of me, I have nothing to add.

THE COURT: I have no additional questions.

The defendant may step to the lectern. And you do have a right to be heard, sir, before the court imposes sentence, so I'll hear from you at this time.

THE DEFENDANT: First of all, I would like to say I'm very sorry. And I know I made a big mistake.

THE COURT: Sir, if you need a little time before you address the court, I'll give you that additional time. The court reporter is making a record

of these proceedings, so we do need you to speak clearly enough that she's able to take down what you're saying. So if you need a few moments to compose yourself before you address the court, I'll give you that time.

(Pause.)

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THE COURT: What is your present age, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm 29.

THE COURT: And at the time that this offense occurred I believe you were 25?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What I'd like to have you do is, in addition to any statement that you may wish to make, and if defense counsel thinks it's appropriate, is to tell me about your drug use history, when you started using drugs, about that time in your life that you stopped, whether you did that as a result of some rehabilitation program or you just did that on your own, and why it is that you started using again, and then more importantly, why would you agree to sell or distribute drugs in this community. You have young children of your own, and clearly we all feel very strongly that they not become addicted or even experiment with drugs. So how is it that you would agree to distribute such a dangerous drug as ice in the

1 community in which you live, where your children are 2 growing up, and you probably have other relatives who 3 are young as well. So tell me a little bit about your own drug history, how you started using drugs, what 4 5 drug, and how it is that you were able to stop. 6 THE DEFENDANT: I started using drugs in the year '93, between '93 and 1994. 7 8 THE COURT: And how old were you at the time? 9 THE DEFENDANT: 18, 19. And I used it till 10 about 1996. 11 THE COURT: So for about two or three years? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 13 THE COURT: And how did you happen to start 14 using drugs, why, and tell me about that. 15 THE DEFENDANT: I started using drugs because the people I hung around with was -- they were using 16 17 drugs at that time. And --18 THE COURT: And what was the drug that you 19 started using? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Ice. 21 THE COURT: So you started with ice? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: You used drugs then for two to 24 three years? 25 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And how serious was your habit at that time, or how would you describe it?

THE DEFENDANT: At that time I think I wasn't really addicted to it, I'd use it like maybe three times a month, two to three times a month. I've seen people that use, I mean, their dose is way, way bigger than my own, that's why I say that I think I wasn't addicted to it.

THE COURT: And did you become addicted at any time?

THE DEFENDANT: Uhm, no. No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And so at some point you just stopped using the drug; how did that happen?

THE DEFENDANT: I stopped using the drug because I wanted to change. I had a three-year-old daughter and that wasn't even born and I had no job, that I needed to support, so I thought that was the way to make, you know, fast money. I know it's the wrong way.

THE COURT: And what you're addressing now is why you decided to aid in the distribution of drugs in the community. At that time you had a three-year-old daughter, you weren't working you needed money to support the daughter, and so you agreed that you would distribute drugs in this community and you would be

1 compensated for that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Okay. But how is it that you --4 what happened in your life that caused you to stop 5 using drugs? Is that what you're telling me now, you 6 stopped using because you had a three-year-old and you 7 needed to work? 8 THE DEFENDANT: I just -- I wanted to just 9 completely stop. 1.0 THE COURT: And you were able to do that on 11 your own without any assistance? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I quit on my own for 1.3 about, a little more than two years, three years, I 14 quit on my own. 15 THE COURT: So for two or three years you 16 stopped using. And did you ever start using again? 17 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: So you just agreed to distribute 19 the drugs because you needed funds? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Anything else that you can tell me 22 about the why or the how of your drug history? Or have 23 you told me everything that you can tell me about that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I don't have a big drug 25 history, or --

1 THE COURT: Have you done anything in this community to assist the community generally, or young 3 people, to help the people understand why they should not resort to the use of drugs? Something other than 4 5 the cooperation that you've provided to the government. 6 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, that, we had that 7 Shell Drug Free Basketball League for the kids, the 8 ages range from 6 years of age all the way up to 14. 9 And we have about 200 or maybe a little more than 200 kids for the Yigo, the district of Yigo, and I was one of the coaches and advisors for our club. So before 12 every practice we give 30 minutes, we talk to the kids 13 for about 30 minutes about, you know, how the drugs can ruin your life and all that, alcohol, you know, it's 15 not good to smoke, everything that's bad. 16 THE COURT: And how long have you been 17 involved with the group? THE DEFENDANT: The GYBA just started I believe just this year, this is their first one, and 2.0 it's going to keep continuing on. THE COURT: And is it your intent to continue being involved with them? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Before you joined this organization, or before you were helping the

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1	organization before it actually commenced, were you
2	doing anything else in the community in the form of
3	counseling or working with youth or any other group of
4	people that you may have provided some counseling re
5	the use of drugs?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Well, the Yigo summer camp,
7	the Yigo youth summer camp.
8	THE COURT: And what is it that you did there?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Same thing what we did with
10	the basketball kids, talk about drugs and how it can
11	affect your life, how it can ruin your life.
12	THE COURT: And how long were you involved
13	with this group?
14	THE DEFENDANT: That was from, I believe June
15	3 to the end of June something I think the summer
16	camp ended on the 27th or 28th.
17	THE COURT: So June of what year?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Of 2005.
19	THE COURT: Any other involvement with youth
20	groups or other groups in the community?
21	THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: All right. Anything else that you
23	wish to place on the record, sir?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Uh, I hope I get another
25	chance so that I could see my children grow. And if

1 ever the government needs me, I'm still here. And I would like to say again that I'm really 2 3 sorry. I want to apologize to the government, and to 4 my family. And that's all, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Sir, maybe you can describe this. 6 What has your life been like these last few years that 7 you've been cooperating or assisting the government? 8 THE DEFENDANT: It's been very scared. 9 feared for my family. 10 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 1 1 Anything else to be placed on the record by 12 anyone else before the court sentences? 13 MR. TORRES: Nothing for the defendant, Your 14 Honor. 15 THE COURT: Government? 16 MR. BLACK: Not for the government, Your 17 Honor. 18 THE COURT: Probation is seated in the 19 courtroom, and as I indicated, I did speak with the 20 officer before the court took the bench. Probation has 21 made a recommendation to the court. I don't know if 22 probation's recommendation would be the same or if 23 there's something that you'd like to place on the 2.4 record at this time. 25 PROBATION OFFICER GUILLIOTT: Probation has no

1 objections to the government's position on sentencing 2 in this matter, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. 4 All right. If the defendant and counsel will 5 step forward. 6 No legal cause why sentence should not be 7 imposed? MR. TORRES: 8 No, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: And defendant does waive formal 1.0 arraignment for sentencing? 11 MR. TORRES: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: As I indicated, the court has 13 read all of the documents, including the government's 14 sentencing memoranda, and the court receives them all into evidence for purposes of these proceedings. 15 16 The presentence report prepared by the 17 probation officer considers the guidelines and makes 18 reference to them in calculating the sentence range, 19 or at least the guidelines range pursuant to the 20 guidelines. The court is aware, of course, based on 21 the Booker decision, that the guidelines are only 2.2 advisory for the court, they're not mandatory, so the 23 court may impose the sentence that the court deems 24 appropriate, considering the guidelines and the advice

given by the guidelines. So the court has considered

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the guidelines and the advice that they provide.

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In calculating a sentence pursuant to the guidelines, the court would find that the base offense level is 36. A two-point increase because of the importation of the methamphetamine, two-point reduction for safety valve, and that provides an adjusted offense level of 36. Three-point deduction for acceptance of responsibility; total offense level is 33.

The defendant falls into a Criminal History Category of I. And the guidelines range under the guidelines would be -- one moment.

MR. BLACK: 135 to 168 months, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, 135 to 168 months, thank you.

This case, if not for the safety valve and the government's recommendation, would carry a mandatory minimum of ten years, and has been addressed here.

One of the defendants, the co-defendant received that mandatory minimum sentence.

So the court has considered all those factors, as well as the factors, the other factors that are in the sentencing statute that suggests it's appropriate for the court to consider the nature of the offense, whether or not the defendant is in need of educational programs, health programs, et cetera, that could be provided to him if he were given a custody sentence;

disparity in sentencing as we look at others who are similarly situated, and the sentence that they received; and all of the other factors that are appropriate for the court to consider. I think they're all addressed either in this presentence report or in discussions that have been provided here this afternoon.

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The court has heard from, directly from one of the agents involved in the case; the government has indicated that it's consulted with those agents in making its recommendation. And the recommendation that has been made is that the court impose a sentence for no more than 18 months. The court infers from what's been said here that those who have been directly involved with the defendant do not disagree that an appropriate sentence in this case would be credit for time served.

Now, the amount of time served in this case is 16 days. So, to give a sentence of 16 days for such a serious offense is, the court believes, quite unusual. But maybe it's because those who have been directly involved and know more about the case find it to be quite an unusual case. For that reason, the court is going to sentence this defendant to credit for time served.

I will be preparing a statement of reasons, but in this case I'm also going to order that the sentencing transcript or the sentencing proceeding be transcribed and that a copy of that transcript be forwarded to the Sentencing Commission along with the statement of reasons and the other documents that probation has the responsibility of forwarding to the Sentencing Commission.

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I'm going to try to articulate here the reasons, but I think that they are best addressed in those statements made by government's counsel as well as the agent who addressed the court, and the statement made by the defendant.

But the reasons or justification for the sentence, in addition to the nature of the offense, the court considers that this is an offense that occurred approximately four years ago, that the defendant has been cooperating with the government for that amount of time, for approximately four years. The government has indicated on the record the amount of cooperation defendant has given.

The court would just articulate the cooperation resulted in apparently the conviction of the co-defendant who has been described as a significant major drug player here on Guam.

Defendant also provided information that resulted in the conviction of four drug importers and three local Guam drug distributors, so 7 persons who defendant was responsible for their conviction.

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The court has also considered the defendant's description of what life has been like during these four years; he's described it as being scary, fear for himself, fear for his family. And those are factors that the court takes in consideration as well.

One of the agents addressed the fact, or the government's counsel, that it must be difficult to be on the streets when you're cooperating in a small community, others may be aware that you're cooperating, and therefore, to some extent, it is -- your life is in danger and the activity in which you're engaging is dangerous activity.

The government made a statement that the court thinks is significant, that obviously in sentencing as we look at the disparity, we do look at the deterrence. One of the things that we hope to accomplish by sentencing, one, especially when we sentence to custody, is that the message in the community will be that if one engages in activity of this type, they are likely to receive a long sentence, and we are hoping that that means the community gets the message and it

will act as a deterrence. Government also commented, however, when one helps and assists with others being arrested and convicted, that they do it of course to some extent hoping that it will benefit them; and a part of that message should be that when one assists to the extent that this defendant has assisted, that one should receive the benefit of what they were hoping to accomplish. For all those reasons, the court will impose a probationary sentence.

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Since the court is going to impose a probationary sentence, I think it's probation's recommendation that the period of probation be for five years; am I correct?

PROBATION OFFICER GUILLIOTT: Yes, Your Honor, and it would be a term of supervised release, not probation.

THE COURT: That's right, because the court does sentence the defendant to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a period of 16 days.

PROBATION OFFICER GUILLIOTT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: He gets credit for the 16 days that he's served, if that calculation is correct; then upon release, defendant will be placed on supervised release for a period of five years, under the following terms and conditions.

PROBATION OFFICER GUILLIOTT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: One, the defendant is not to commit another federal, state or local offense; two, the defendant shall comply with the standard conditions of supervised release set forth by the statute; three, the defendant shall not possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

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Four, the defendant shall not use or possess illegal controlled substances; five, the defendant shall submit to the collection of a DNA sample at the direction of probation; six, the defendant shall refrain from the use of any and all narcotic beverages; seven, the defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from custody, and two drug tests thereafter.

And eight, the defendant shall participate in a program approved by probation for assessment and treatment of narcotic addiction or drug or alcohol dependency, which will include testing for the detection of substance use or abuse.

It's further recommended the defendant make co-payment for treatment at a rate to be determined by the U.S. Probation office.

Pursuant to 5E1.2(f) of the guidelines, all fines are waived; the court finds defendant does not

have the ability to pay a fine. The court does order, however, that the defendant pay a special assessment of a hundred dollars; that is to be paid immediately after sentencing.

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And the court has set forth a justification for the sentence, and therefore, all of the statements previously made on this record are the reasons as to why the court imposes this sentence. The court does find it to be a reasonable sentence that the court has indicated, and for that reason the court imposes the sentence of credit for time served.

The court does advise the defendant of his right to appeal from the imposition of sentence. If defendant wishes to appeal, the court would order that his present counsel file the notice for him, and it is his responsibility to keep the Ninth Circuit advised at all times of his current address.

Are there remaining counts or charges to be dismissed?

MR. BLACK: Yes, we do move at this time, Your Honor, to dismiss Counts 2 and 3 of the indictment.

The defendant in this case pled to the conspiracy count, Count One, so we would move to dismiss Counts 2 and 3.

THE COURT: And the court does so order.

1	Is there anything further?
2	MR. TORRES: No, Your Honor, thank you.
3	THE COURT: All right, good luck.
4	MR. BLACK: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor.
6	(Whereupon proceedings concluded at 5:01 p.m.)
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10	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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12	CITY OF AGANA)
13) ss. TERRITORY OF GUAM)
14	
15	I, Wanda M. Miles, Official Court Reporter
16	of the District Court of Guam, do hereby certify the
17	foregoing pages 1-43, inclusive, to be a true and
18	correct transcript of the shorthand notes taken by me
19	of the within-entitled proceedings, at the date and
20	times therein set forth.
21	Dated this 12th day of August, 2005.
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23	Wanda M. Heiles
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